

City of Tukwila Facilities Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study

Phase 3 City Council Worksession





Today's Presentation

- Process Refresher
- Phase 1 Refresher
- Phase 2 Refresher
- Phase 3 Presentation
 - Alternatives and Recommendations
 - Community Outreach and Engagement
- ► A look forward to Phases 4 and 5
- Review Project Workplan/Timeline

City of Tukwila

Facilities Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study

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Phase One

What are the facilities needs?

- Identify current use
- Estimate current space needs
- Project future space needs

Phase Two

How suitable are our current facilities?

- Inventory existing facilities
- Assess suitability for use
- Assess condition



Phase Three

What's the best plan for Tukwila?

- Identify alternatives (buy, build, lease)
- Assess alternatives
- Identify the preferred approach



Phase Four

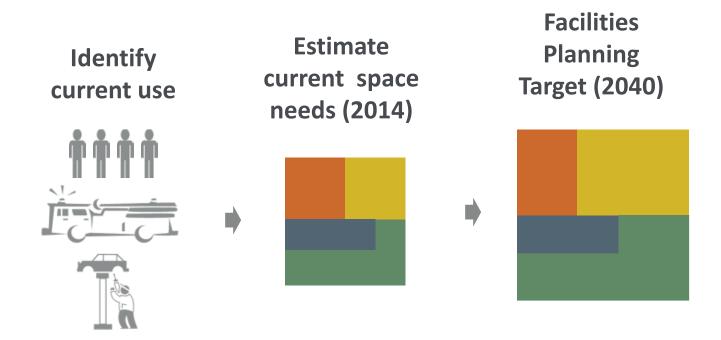
How do we get there?

Phasing and Funding Plan



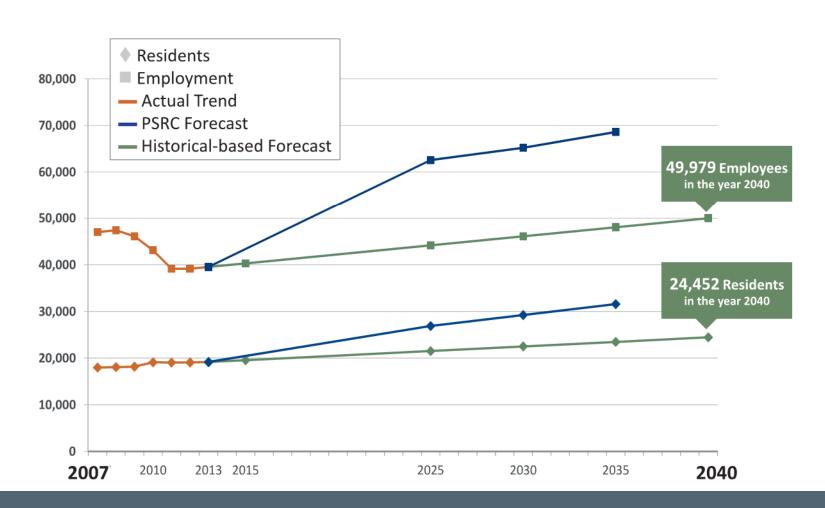
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ASSESSING NEEDS

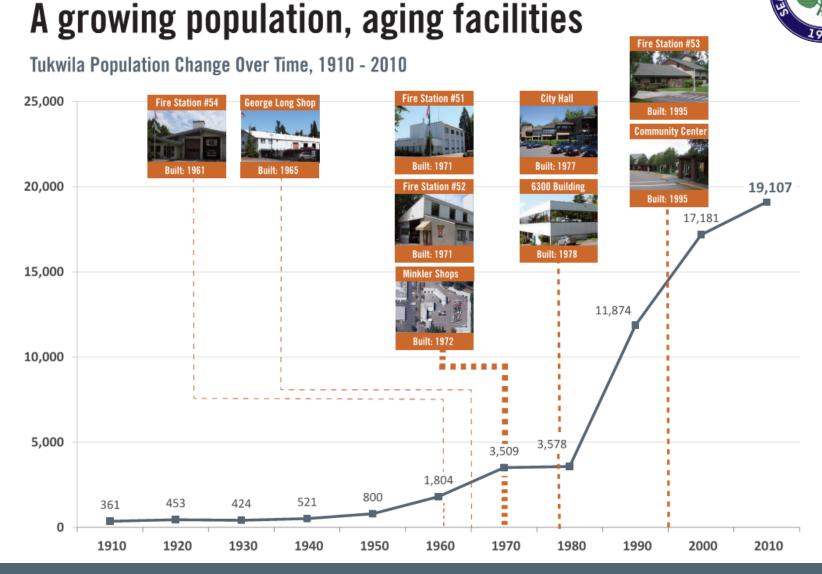


A conservative estimate of future needs:

Tukwila Population and Employment Projections



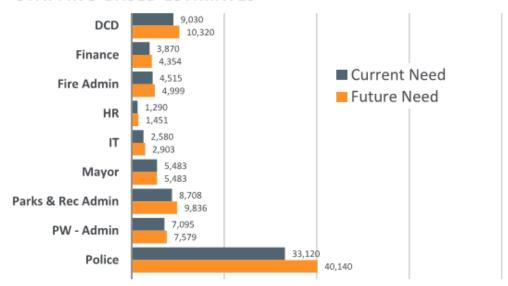
Phase 1



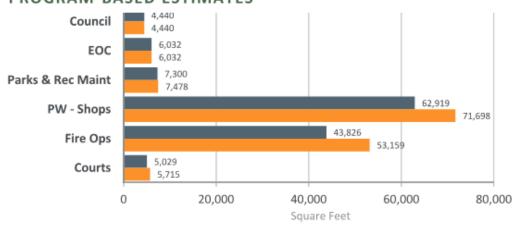
Phase 1

Space Needs Estimates, 2014 & 2040

STAFFING-BASED ESTIMATES



PROGRAM-BASED ESTIMATES





Evaluation of Current Facilities

- ✓ Operating and Maintenance Costs
- ✓ Property Value
- ✓ Work Place Efficiency
- ✓ Facility Quality
- ✓ Location
- ✓ Public Image
- ✓ Customer Service
- **Quality of Work Life**
- ✓ Seismic Deficiencies
- **Operational Flexibility**
- **Expansion Potential**
- ✓ ADA Deficiencies
- ✓ Acoustics



Facility Evaluation Criteria

1. Property Marketability

Operating and Maintenance Costs

The operating costs of a building are significantly affected by the energy expenses incurred to heat, cool and illuminate the building. These expenses typically correlate to the thermal efficiency of the building envelope and efficiency of its lighting and HVAC systems.

The costs to maintain a building includes preventive and routine maintenance, corrective repairs, deferred maintenance, trouble calls, and replacement of equipment, fixtures, and furnishings as they wear out or become obsolete.

Facilities that cost more to operate and maintain are less valuable than those that are more efficient. In general, operating and maintenance costs rise with the age of the building. This necessitates reinvestment in the structure until those reinvestments are no longer cost effective.

Property value is the sum of both the structure (building) and the property value.

Value of the structure is affected by the original quality of construction, level of on-going maintenance, and its current condition.

Value of the property is affected by its size, shape, location, visibility, and road access, as well as the utilities and any infrastructure that serves it.

Consideration of property value becomes relevant if and when consideration arises to surplus a subject property. If the resale value of a property is high, the decision to replace instead of remodel is often the more cost-effective approach.

2. Property Attributes

Consideration is given to the physical design and layout of the building floor plan and how the site is configured. How accommodating the property is in facilitating the nature of the work performed has been evaluated, as well the magnitude of improvements required to improve the overall efficiency.

Weight is given to work process efficiency since efficient delivery of service equates to lower costs in providing it.

Consideration is given to the level of construction quality utilized when the facility was initially built. Higher quality materials almost always have higher durability and last longer, which means routine maintenance costs are less and replacement of worn out materials less frequent.

Facility Evaluation Matrix

	Property Marketability		Property		Attributes		Public & Staff Experience		Facility Specifics					
Evaluation Criteria	Operating/Maint. Cost	Property Value	Work Process Efficiency	Facility Quality	Location	Public Image & Reputation	Customer Service	Quality of Work Life	Seismic Deficiencies	Operational flexibility	Expansion Potential	ADA Compliance	Acoustics	Evaluation Totals
City Hall (1977)	-2	2	-1	2	2	2	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-2	1
6300 Building (1978)	-2	2	-1	-2	2	-1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-12
Community Center (1995)	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	-2	0	0	1	0	9
Parks & Golf Maintenance	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	-1	1	-1	5
Minkler Building (1972)	-1	1	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	-14
George Long Shops Building (1965)	-2	1	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-15
Fire Station 51 (1973)	-1	2	-2	-1	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-13
Fire Station 52 (1971)	-1	-2	-1	0	1	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	-12
Fire Station 53 (1995)	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Fire Station 54 (1961)	-1	-1	-2	0	1	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	-12

Purpose

As part of the needs assessment, we have assessed the suitability and condition of these City facilities. This assessment will help determine the City's plan for each of the facilities such as remodeling, selling, repurposing, or redeveloping.

Key

- 1
- •
- 2 Unsuitable Condition

Square Footage Reconciliation

	Existing Sq. Ft.	2013 <u>Needs</u>	2040 <u>Needs</u>
Essential Government Services Fire, Police, Finance, Mayor's Office Council, Courts, City Clerk, DCD, HR, IT, Public Works, City Attorney	144,044	205,237	235,567
Community Supporting Facilities Cultural and Community Centers, Park Restrooms and Shelters, Golf Course Associated Structures, etc.	88,248	88,248	88,248
Total	232,292	293,485	323,815

Staff Engagement

- √ Strategy
 - Drop-in workshops
 - On-line tools
 - Posted materials
- ✓ Staff comments and recommendations
- ✓ Additional feedback

Phase Three What's the best plan for Tukwila?

Evaluation of Alternatives



Facility Improvement Alternatives

1. Criteria in Evaluating Alternatives

Over the course of Phase 1 and 2 of the Feasibility Study, several priorities surfaced in conversations with the Tukwila City Council and our Steering Committee that should be employed in evaluating which facility improvements best serve the long term needs of the City. Those priorities have evolved into the following criteria:

In judging the merits of one alternative over another, the expression of public safety has risen on numerous occasions. Ensuring the safety of the citizens of Tukwila was clearly expressed by the Tukwila City Council. When it comes to fire and police, having the right people in the right place at the right time with the right equipment is fundamental. But it also means that when a flood or other natural disaster occurs that Public Works can get to their equipment to clear the roads so fire and police are able to respond to the emergency. The location of the City's Emergency Operation Center is also important to public safety by ensuring its survivability in the case of a disaster, as well as access to it by those who will staff it.

The City of Tukwila exists to serve its citizens. So, it is naturally important that government services are easily accessible and convenient to those seeking services. This includes not only the building facilities themselves, but also the vehicular access, parking, proximity to bus routes, and pedestrian routes leading to the building entrances.

Fundamental to the City of Tukwila's mission is to be good stewards of the financial resources they collect from the citizens they serve. The City's intent is to build neither a Taj Mahal, nor a cheap structure with a short life span. Rather the City of Tukwila desires to own and occupy structures of good value, respecting the demographics of their City, and matching the expectations of their

On-going Operating Expenses

The City of Tukwila has a strong preference for spending funds on the delivery of service as opposed to operating and maintaining their facilities. The existing 6300 Building is a good example. The low quality mechanical systems, minimal insulation, and inexpensive windows all contribute to high energy costs and constant maintenance. The use of high quality and long lasting materials that take little maintenance upkeep are strongly desired. Alternatives that promote energy efficiency and cost effective operation are equally important.

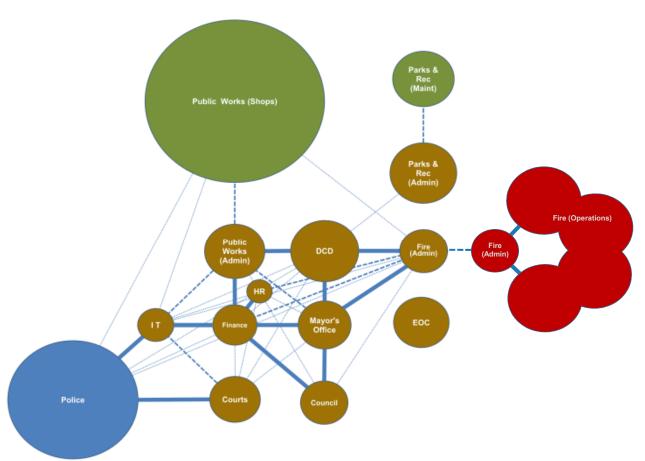
When deciding where to locate a business, any business owner will tell you that the three most important criteria are location, location, and location. The same can be said for locating government services. The quality and level of service increase when they are centrally located, easy to find, and convenient for your community members to get in and out of. For facilities that deliver service from a particular location, such as police and fire facilities, locating these facilities

CRITERIA IN EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES:

- ✓ Public Safety
- ✓ Customer Service
- ✓ Efficient Delivery of City Services
- ✓ Development Cost
- ✓ On-going Operating Expenses
- ✓ Location
- **✓** Flexibility

Facilities Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study

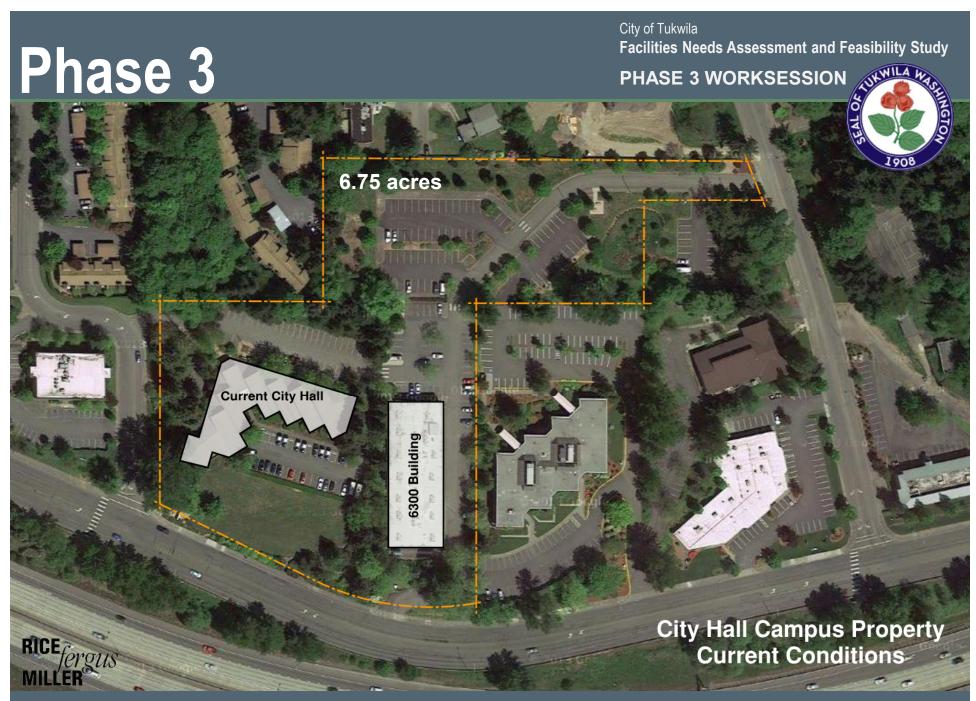
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Relationship Diagrams

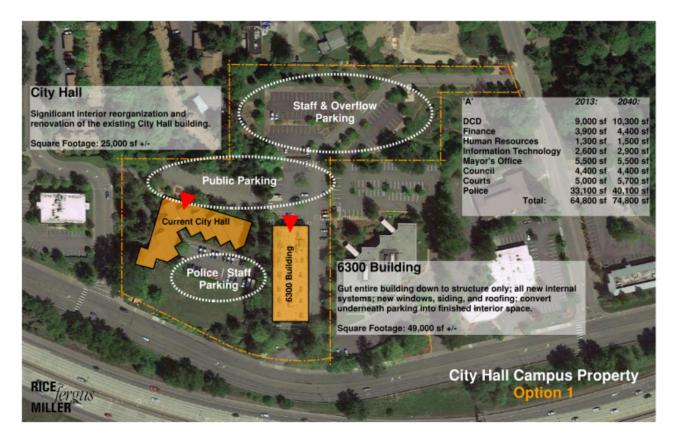
Evaluation Groupings

- ✓ City Hall / Public Safety Facilities
- **✓ Fire Department Facilities**
- ✓ Public Works Facilities



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Alternatives – City Hall Campus



Option 1

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Alternatives – City Hall Campus



Option 2

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Alternatives – City Hall Campus



Option 3(a)

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Alternatives – City Hall Campus

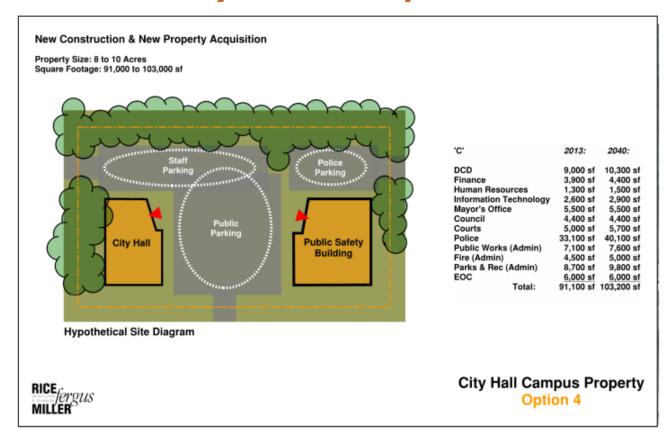


Option 3(b)

Facilities Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study

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Alternatives – City Hall Campus



Option 4

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Evaluation – City Hall Campus

Option 1 -Retain City Hall and 6300 Building

Option 2 - City Hall Addition in place of 6300 Building

Option 3(a) - 6300 Building replaced with a New Public Safety Building

Option 3(b) - New Public Safety Building / New Property

Option 4 - New City Hall & New Public Safety Building / New Property

Option 5 - Acquire and Remodel another Facility

	Public Safet	Customer Se	Efficient Del	Developmer	On-going O	Location (x1	Flexibility (x
R	3	3	3	2	4	3	3
W	18	15	12	6	8	3	3
R	3	4	4	2	4	3	4
W	18	20	16	6	8	3	4
R	4	4	5	2	4	3	4
W	24	20	20	6	8	3	4
R	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
W	30	20	20	12	8	5	4
R	5	4	5	3	4	4	4
W	30	20	20	9	8	4	4
R	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
W	24	15	12	9	6	3	3

Γ	21	Ι.
	65	l '
Γ	24	
L	75	l '
Γ	26	
L	85	
Γ	32	
L	100	
Г	29	
L	95	
Γ	22	
L	72	
	75 26 85 32 100 29 95	

TOTALS

Key:

- 5 Opportunity for substantial improvement; high value, cost effective
- 4 Likely to be somewhat improved; better; lower cost than comprable projects
- Maintains current; status quo; average
- 2 Likely to be somewhat diminished, or compromised; below average; higher cost than compreble projects
- Clearly lower than current; significantly below average; expensive
- R Raw Score
- W Weighted Score

Recommendations – City Hall Campus Option 3(b)

- ✓ Function of City Hall remains on the current site
- ✓ Current City Hall be retained and renovated (if feasible and cost effective)
- ✓ Police & Courts be relocated to a new Public Safety Building
- ✓ Police & Courts be located elsewhere than current site
- ✓ Dispose of the 6300 Building after utilizing it as 'interim' space while building a new Public Safety Building and renovating the current City Hall.

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Phase 3

Recommendations - City Hall Services

Option 3(b)

- ✓ Retain Current 24,000 sf City Hall Building
- **✓** Construct addition(s) over time to City Hall to eventually accommodate:

٠	DCD	9,000 sf
•	Finance	3,900 sf
٠	Human Resources	1,300 sf
٠	Information Technology	2,600 sf
٠	Mayor's Office	5,500 sf
٠	City Council	4,400 sf
٠	Public Works Admin	7,100 sf
٠	Parks & Rec Admin	<u>8,700 sf</u>
	Total:	42,500 sf

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Considerations — Public Safety Building Option 3(b)

✓ New Public Safety Building to house:

Courts5,000 sf

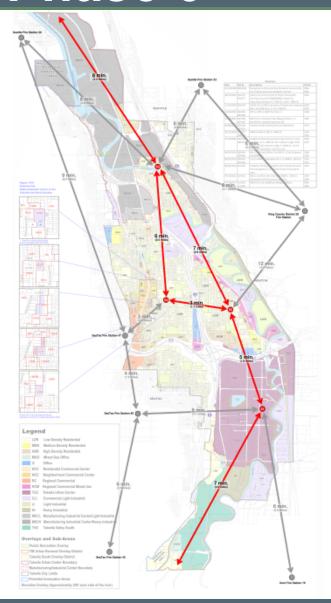
■ Police 33,100 sf

Emergency Operations Center 6,000 sf

- ✓ Considerations in locating a new Public Safety Building (Phase 4):
 - Centrally located
 - Highly visible to community
 - Commercially zoned property
 - Relatively flat site, and 4 to 5 acres in size
 - Convenient access to a major arterial
 - Outside flood plains and soils subject to liquefaction

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Phase 3



Alternatives – Fire Department







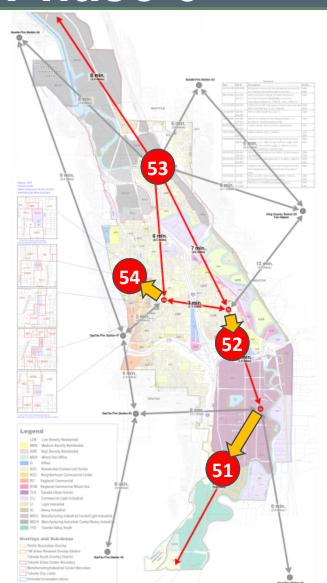




Alternatives – Fire Department

Merge with Kent **Regional Fire Authority?**

Phase 3



Recommendations

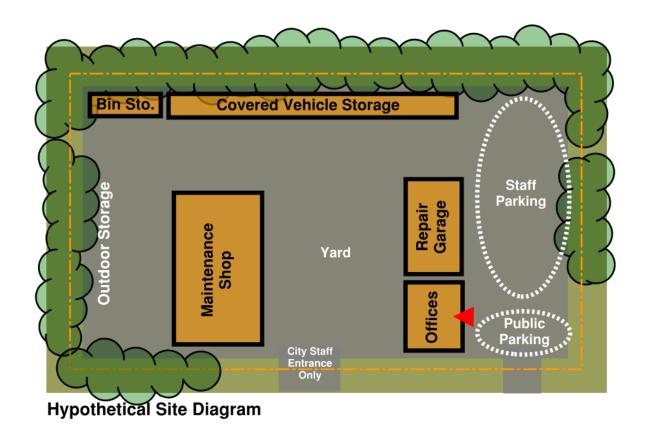
- ✓ Fire Station 53
 - Retain in current location
 - Minor improvements
- √ Fire Station 54
 - Replace/Relocate Northwesterly
 - Investigate partnership with City of Seatac
- ✓ Fire Station 52
 - Replace/Relocate Southeasterly
 - Administrative Headquarters
- ✓ Fire Station 51
 - Replace/Relocate South 180th St

Public Works - Phase 2 Conclusions

- ✓ Minkler and George Long Shops should both be replaced
 - Both are currently located in floodplains
 - Both are currently located on soil subject to liquefaction
 - Both are significantly undersized for today's needs
 - Both facilities have significant deferred maintenance issues
- ✓ Minkler and George Long Shops should be co-located
 - Co-locating affords higher efficiency
 - Co-locating is likely less expensive to build
 - Co-locating is likely less expensive to maintain

Public Works - Alternatives

What might a new co-located facility look like?



Public Works - Recommendations

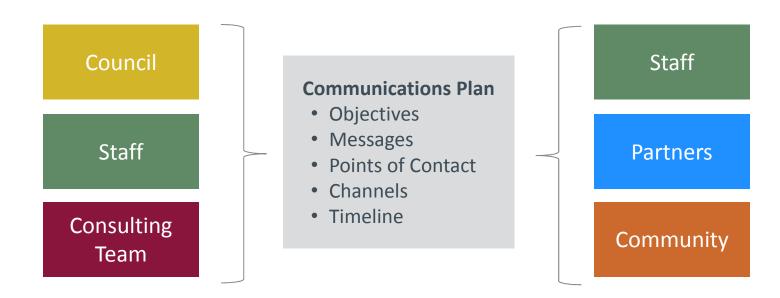
- ✓ Seek property for a new consolidated Public Works Campus that would accommodate all of the City services currently located at the Minkler and George Long properties.
- ✓ Ideally, the new subject property would have the following characteristics:
 - Size of 8 to 10 acres of 'usable' land area
 - Outside any floodplains and floodways
 - Outside areas of liquefaction soils
 - 'Industrial' zoning designation
 - Efficient access to all areas of the City

Recommendations – Summary

- ✓ New Public Safety Building on a new property.
- ✓ New Public Works Campus that consolidates Minkler and George Long Shops on a new property.
- ✓ Fire Station 51 to replaced on property already acquired by the City of Tukwila.
- ✓ Fire Station 52 to replaced on a new property south of the current location.
- ✓ Fire Station 54 to replaced on a new property northwest of the current location, potentially in partnership with City of Seatac Fire Station 47.
- ✓ City Hall services to remain on current City Hall Campus with modest additions to the current building.

An informed public is a supportive public.

► A **Communications Plan** to ensure consistent and effective messages about the *Facilities Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study*



Recent outreach efforts.

► Road Show

TIBAC, COPCAB, Tukwila Rotary, Southcenter Rotary, Southwest King Chamber of Commerce, Tukwila Historical Society, Equity and Diversity Commission, Library Advisory Board, Arts Commission, Parks Commission and Sustain the Pool

► Website

Phase 1 and Phase 2 documents
Narrated video of Road Show

So far...

- ► Announce the project
- Describe purpose and objectives
- Communicates the benefits of a comprehensive assessment

...and for the next steps

- Share preliminary findings (which buildings are in most need of repair or replacement)
- Decision criteria for moving forward
- Long-term plan and priorities

What's next?

What does the preferred scenario cost?

- Costs to build the facilities?
- Short-term construction phase costs?
- Changes to on-going operations costs?

► How can the City implement the scenario?

- What are the phasing and sequencing options?
- How might the City pay for all of this? (developing a funding strategy)

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Goal:

Development of a preferred Funding and Phasing Strategy that balances timing, impacts on capital resources, public safety, and customer service, among other considerations.

Questions?